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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### John Mitchell's Ultimatum?

If JOHN MITCHELL'S statement at the miners' convention on Wednesday is not a "bluff" there will either be an enormous increase in the coal bills of the American people or the most costly and disastrous strike the country has ever seen.

Entirely ignoring his own assertion of a few months ago that the coal miners were enjoying a prosperity unprecedented in the history of the industry, Mr. MITCHELL now asks: "Why shouldn't the miners enjoy their share of the general prosperity? Must the miners stop now? Is this their end? Have they no future?" We quote this from the reports of his speech of Wednesday to the joint scale committee.

There is not the slightest objection to any legitimate step which the miners may take to improve their condition. Such improvement is not only the right, but the duty of all citizens of this country; but there is a line drawn at a point where the betterment of a small individual group is secured by injury to the rest of us. The coat miners represent about one-half of 1 per cent. of our population. Arrogating to themselves precisely the monopolistic powers which they denounce when exercised by others, they threaten to tie up the industry as the alternative of a larger draft on the incomes of coal consumers.

If a contest comes, as it now threatens to do, it will not be a struggle between capital and labor. The one group that is safe in any case is that which is composed of the mine owners. It will be an assault by one-half of 1 per cent, of the American people on the comfort, the wellbeing, the incomes and the industry of the remaining 9912 per cent. The extra dollar that goes into the pocket of the coal miner, if his demands be granted, must come out of the pockets of the mechanic, the farmer, the clerk and the storekeeper.

If a strike should come it will be a fight between the coal miners and the American people. The mine owners will stand in the struggle only as intermediary agents whose interests are secured against serious injury.

## The Better Course.

The community should welcome Justice JOSEPH M. DEUEL'S decision not to resign from the bench. It is generally believed that he is unfit for judicial office, and that his conduct has disqualified him for any office of trust and honor. This being the case, he should have an opportunity to defend himself before the regularly constituted tribunal, answering charges regularly brought, and punished or exonerated, as the evidence may require, according to the regular procedure of the law.

If Justice Deuel's conduct has been such as to render him unfit for the place he holds, he ought to be removed from it by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; and he should not be allowed to resign and escape the punishment he has earned. On the contrary, if it is proper and correct for a judicial officer to engage in such outside activities as those that Justice DEUEL confessed to on the witness stand, he is envitled to hold his office and exercise its powers. No ignorance of the law or unfamiliarity with the judicial system of the State can be urged in Justice DEUEL's behalf. He is guilty or innocent of wrongdoing sufficiently serious to cause his removal.

# Pension the Life Savers.

Congress will find the nation ready to bear any expense that may be put on it by the retirement and pensioning of the keepers and surfmen in the Life Saving Service. Their life is a hard one, their pay is small, their acts frequently deserve to be called heroic, and they save annually many lives and great amounts of property from the sea.

For years the pay of the coast guards has been known to be inadequate. No provision for their old age is made by the Government. The rewards of their hard and dangerous work are entirely disproportionate to their deserts. A great disaster, a difficult rescue, brings them to public notice once in a while, but much of their duty, and not the easiest, is of a kind to attract little attention. They are faithful, brave and self-sacrificing, and they deserve well of the nation whose coasts they patrol in fair and foul weather.

The country should make easy and comfortable the old age of the men who give the best years of their lives to one of its most exacting and dangerous services. The life savers should be pensioned liberally.

#### The State and the Church Militant in France.

The prediction that the law abolishing the Concordat could not be enforced without provoking grave disturbances of public order was verified on Thursday, when attempts were made by the civil authorities in Paris and in some provincial towns to take inventories of Church property. At the Cathedral of Notre Dame no resistance was offered, but at the Church of St. Roch the officials were repulsed, and in the Church of St Clothilde barricades were erected and desperately defended. These had to be carried by assault and scores of the congregation had to be arrested before an of provincial parishes also the Governey They have a Liberal party and a Con- Priviousa Feb. 2.

ment functionaries were prevented from entering the churches.

Why are Catholics so vehemently opposed to the inventory process prescribed by the new law? On its face the proceeding seems unobjectionable, and may even be described as intended to enable parishioners to take advantage of a provision of the statute which was framed in their interest. We refer to the provision authorizing the clergy and lay members of a given parish to organize themselves in an association, to which, when formed and duly sanctioned, the church and the property thereto pertaining might be leased. Of course, property must be inventoried before a lease of it can be drawn. From the secular point of view, therefore, there would be no excuse for the violent resistance offered to the civil authorities at the church of St. Clothilde and elsewhere. It was natural enough that, speaking from this point of view, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies should have interpellated Premier ROUVIER, demanding whether the Government meant to allow the law to be defied.

M. ROUVIER himself was well aware that the taking of an inventory in a Catholic church is not the simple matter which the Socialists assume it to be. Most of the Church property, indeed, can be enumerated, inspected and handled without grave offence. But can an officer of the civil power do what no Catholic layman would dream of doing, namely, invade that part of a church which is known as the sanctuary, and violate the so-called tabernacle, that is to say, the receptacle above the altar in which is kept the ciborium containing the Host or Blessed Sacrament? For any hand but that of a priest to touch the contents of the ciborium is, in the eyes of Catholics, the most flagrant sacrilege. This may seem a prejudice to the free thinkers who for the moment are masters of France, but it is a prejudice which a wise man like the present Premier would not fail to treat with respect. Some ten days ago, when the subject was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, M. ROUVIER carefully explained that although the commissioners when taking the inventory required by law would expect the tabernacle to be opened by the priest, they had been instructed to content themselves, so far as the contents of the ciborium should be concerned, with the priest's declaration. This evidently is what took place at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where no disturbance occurred. The tabernacle was thrown open for inspection, but the commissioners refrained from touching the ciborium. Where, on the other hand, a priest refuses to open the tabernacle or to make any declaration regarding the contents of the ciborium, the officials, whose duty it is to obey the law, naturally feel justified in using force to secure the required information.

The fact that the most violent resistance to the taking of an inventory was offered in the fashionable church of St. Clothilde indicates that certain reactionary politicians would not be sorry to see the Government drawn into an armed conflict with the Church. They would like, perhaps, to provoke an unseemly conflict between pious priests on the one hand and overzealous agents of the civil authority on the other, in the course of which some odious act shockingly sacrilegious in the eyes of Catholics might be committed. It was to the men who graduate from these that the passions of French Catholics were inflamed during the religious wars of the sixteenth century. There is this profound difference between the epochs, however, that now in Paris and in the other large cities of France the mass of the population is no longer Catholic. but, on the contrary, Socialist and atheistic. A St. Bartholomew is much less possible than a revival of the ghastly horrors of the Commune.

In view of what occurred in Paris on Thursday, one can easily perceive why the Government decided not to attempt to execute the law abolishing the Concordat until the election of a President of the republic should be over.

# Politics on the Isthmus.

The development of the political situation in the Republic of Panama brings up an interesting parallel between the experience of that country and Cuba's brief trial of republican institutions. The possibility of comparison is by no means limited to these two infant nations, but it is notably prominent from the fact that they are the newest of their

Cuba opened her career with party organization which was nominal rather than actual. There was harmony in the choice of Señor Palma as President, just as there was unity in the choice of Senor AMADOR in Panama. Both of these gentlemen started their political enterprises on a non-partisan basis. Each was to be the "President of all the people," and not a leader of factions or parties. They would merely sit at the head of the table. around which there should gather a happy and united family. That system worked fairly well so long as there was not very much on the table.

But the time came in Cuba, and it seems to be coming in Panama, when José wanted a certain red apple which was also desired by some of the others. and when JUAN and PEDRO developed an appetite which required an unequal division, which left PANCHO and CARLOS with only half-filled stomachs. So Don Tomas in Cuba decided to pick out a few of the boys who seemed to get on fairly well together, and to shut all the rest out of doors to satisfy their hunger as best they could by making faces at the windows. Thus the happy family idea dissolved, and so did the family. The respective groups took unto themselves the names of Moderates and Liberals, between which and such names as the

tion of cuphony. Panama shows active signs of repeating this experience, which has been more or less common to all Latin American republics. The people of the Isthmus are looking forward to municipal and nventory could be made. In a number | Congressional elections next summer.

"ins" and the "outs" there is only a ques-

servative party. The present "ins" count themselves Conservatives, as the Cuban "ins" call themselves Moderates. The naughty Liberals in Panama are already making faces at the windows, playing wicked tricks on their favored brothers, and declaring to those around them that if they once get inside the horn of plenty will burst wide open and the wing of friendship never moult a

Yet, after all, Latin American politics few months. are not widely different from those which we call Anglo-Saxon.

What's "Banished" but Set Free ? If the despatches from Atlanta are not born of untruth, the Hon. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, the Gate City Sugar Trust, has fallen a victim to "business

greed" and Philistinism. One DANIEL, general manager of the Atlanta News, of which Colonel GRAVES was the editor, had him enjoined from inserting editorial articles or other matter in praise of himself and his boom for Senator in Congress. It is impossible to write anything about the Colonel which is not to his praise. Even a pen of verjuice and venom would distil molasses and rose water if turned against that gracious soul. The last number of his paper which we have had the good fortune to see contained editorials on "Sidney Lanier's Work," "How the Latest War Affected Trade," "The National Lovers," "Rosemary Leigh" and 'Carnation Day." Safe subjects, one would guess. Yet the envious, sneaping DANIEL found fault. Upon his petition a court order was obtained, removing Colonel GRAVES. So the Colonel was extruded, evicted, bounced, fired, thrown out. The typesetting machines no longer have the sounds of harps and organs. The foreman swears instead of singing hymns. The office boys are shooting craps instead of reading poetry. Everything in that shop is jangled, out of tune and harsh.

We pity DANIEL in this his hour of insolent triumph. Remorse will bite him yet. Too late he will long, and in vain. for the fire he has quenched, the flowerpot he has smashed, the jar of honey he has thrown away.

As for Colonel GRAVES, freedom and glory await him. Coonville and Cowaneta in proud procession will escort him to the platform. His eloquence will burn from every hillside and illuminate every old cabin home. No man, not even JOE HALL of Bibb, is nearer and dearer to the hearts of the people.

Cooking in the Army. At Fort Riley, Kansas, the United States maintains a cooking school for the enlisted men of the army, who are taught how to bake and stew under the supervision of a staff of experienced and scientific tutors. It is proposed to establish similar schools at other military posts, in order that the liberal rations provided by the Government may be prepared for eating in their most appetizing and nutritious form. Unfortunately for the soldiers, much of the food served out to them by the commissary department is now ruined in preparation by ignorant methods or carelessness. and they fail to get as good provender

as the Government intends that they Secretary TAFT has asked Congress to give him authority to spend the modest sum of \$900 for prizes to be awarded by imputing such acts to the Huguenots schools. Mr. TAFT urges the appropriation in a letter to Speaker Cannon, in

> mplished, as far as the efficiency of the army is concerned, than by having the important knowledge of cooking and baking imparted to a number of men, and that no greater good can be done to the community at large than by producing men scientifically trained as cooks and bakers."

> As these prizes would call for no appropriation, the money being already to the credit of the War Department, no watchdog of the Treasury need feel called on to denounce the Secretary's request as extravagant or wasteful. It seems a sensible and well considered plan for the improvement of conditions in the military establishment. Good food in generous quantities the Government supplies for its soldiers, and it ought to adopt every intelligent measure designed to teach them how to make the best use of it.

Study is nothing, and even football is not everything. A good "yell" is the supreme expression of college cultivation. The New Zealanders who played the Rugby game in this town emitted a masterple of savage chant, a good old Maori "vell." Here is a piece of this wondrous howl

Hupa pa net. Hupa pa net. Hupa pa net. Kau pa net whiti te ra "

The Maoris outhowl and outyell us, and New Zealand makes mouth at our speech. Observe the "ra," the mother of "rah.

We have learned from the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company that the action brought by the company against Mrs. SUSAN DAY PARKER Was for the sum of \$7,000, the aggregate value of articles which, the company received information, were embraced by mistake in the schedule of loss on the theory that the articles were not on the yacht at the time of the fire. Accordingly, the action was brought to recover back this money as paid by mistake of fact. The company made no charge of incendiarism or of any other crime against Mrs. PARKER, and did not seek in any way to injure her reputation and the Court charged the jury that there was no issue of that kind in the case.

# Curbing the Yeggmen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your recent article suggesting cooperation between city and country police officers to curb the depredations of yeggmen seems very timely. "Bill Sikes" is eviently the patron devil of yeggmen. I recall the fact that in Silveryville, a suburb of Il City, in 1902 one of these yeggmen shot the village policeman through the jaw when told to move The desperado was half drunk and was hang-

ing around the Pennsylvania yards waiting for freight train to carry him north. During the autumn of that year Venango, Mercer, Clarion and adjoining counties in Ohlo had been terrorized by yeggmen: farmers and people residing in isolated places had been tortured into telling the hiding lace of valuables. Several were arrested by Oll City policemen and Pennsylvania detectives. When searched hig re volvers, limmles, razors, bottles of nitroglycerts

of the Silveryville officer and the subsequent vig lance and cooperation of railroad detectives, to and city police, that section of the country has not been troubled with these desperate characters since.

THE AUTOMOBILE AND POLAR EXPLORATION.

Dr. Charcot, it is said, will try to demonstrate in his coming Antarctic expedition that there are useful openings for the aucomobile in polar exploration. At any rate he will test the efficiency of one of these machines on the inland ice cap.

The idea may seem fantastic to persons, but it is an interesting fact that it has been seriously put forward by several of the leading polar authorities in the past

Henryk Arctowski, for example, suggests that the automobile may be used to good advantage in exploring the frozen and comparatively level surface of Ross Sea, whose northern front is the Great Ice

Barrier of Victoria Land. Dr. H. R. Mill in his new book favors the idea that summer excursions in light motor cars are something worth trying; the machines should not cost more than balloons and their equipment and should weigh less. His idea is that if a motor car ran at the rate of only five miles an hour for a couple of days before it broke down it would give a sledge party a depot far from its main base and allow of the inspection of a larger area than could otherwise be examined. It is doubtful, however, if the automobile will find a very useful field in a region so remote from repair shops.

High hopes were entertained at one time of the captive balloon, but though very successful ascents were made by both the Discovery and the Gauss expeditions the verdict seems to be that in polar work palloons cost more money and trouble than the superior point of view which they afford

As the next large Arctic area to be at tacked will undoubtedly be the ocean north of Bering Strait, it is interesting to hear from Mr. Arctowski that icebreakers like he Yermak are likely to open a new era in Arctic exploration and that perhaps they will beat sledges to the north pole. seem liable, however, to disabling accidents good distance this side of that goal.

One new appliance that seems likely to be useful is wireless telegraphy. It is not too much to hope that explorers working in conjunction will derive much advantage

### DECATUR'S DISMISSAL.

#### Schoolboys of New Mexico Petition His Reinstatement at Annapolis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A pereads as follows, is being generally signed by the schoolboys of New Mexico:

Regarding the expulsion of Stephen Decatur for hazing. With the exception of a few women and some men whose views on all subjects show that they were in reality meant to wear pettlooats, the universal opinion is that Stephen Decatur is worthy of the name he bears and should be reinstated at the Naval Academy.

We want men in our navy—not milksops. We want men who can do and dare; men who fight

and take hazing or punishment as it may come: men who will sink a Merrimac across the entrance of a hostile enemy's harbor; who will brave sunker nines and fire-rafts and capture a city; who will nter a foreign port, braving torpedoes, and sound mess call" while under fire: who with a few volunteers will endeavor to recapture a frigate while in possession of the fiercest pirates the world has ever contended against. Stephen Decatur has the blood of heroes in his

veins, his school record, including his part in the hazing, shows him made of the right stuff, and yet his career under the flag his fathers fought to maintain is cut short, his honor impeached, and the only alternative left him is to serve under some foreign flag or commit suicide. This seems to be American justice as handed.

out by some people who either do not know or for-get that they were once boys themselves. You, since coming President of our country, have proven that your makeup is different, and it is to you as a man we appeal to influence the reinstatement of young Decatur and such others among his com-panions as have recently been dismissed for the helmous (7) crime of asking a new recruit to go panions as have recently been defined to the helious (3) crime of asking a new recruit to go through a few movements in the "regulation gymnastio exercises.

It seems to me that these boys have the

### GALLUP, N. M., Jan. 28. Insanity in Alaska.

From the Portland Oregonian "The percentage of Insane persons in Alaska is very high, and is considerably greater than the average in the United States," said United States Deputy Marshal W. H. McNair of Juneau.

Of course, hardships are more frequently experienced in that country than here, and by great suffering and privation persons are driven into insanity. Most of the persons who go crazy are miners and prospectors. They will oftentimes re-main out in the hills by themselves months at a time and many of them go insane because of lone liness and lack of company.

"In such cases the patients almost invariably talk

to themselves. This is one of the things that identifies a man who has lost his reason because of loneliness. The prospectors who are out in the hills immediately start for civilization when they find nemselves unconsciously talking to themselves. They know what is coming, and know that it behooves them to heed the warning. Sometimes they reach civilization without going crazy, and then they are all right, but often the warning comes

#### A Polysyllable Now and Then Is Relished by the Best of Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: I respectfully beg to submit that I am one of the multitudinous admirers of THE SUN's incisive style and brilliant se of simple English.

Philologists assert that the vocabulary of the average person is very limited. All of us are not satisfied with knowledge, and we look to THE SUN success. for help in our endeavor to increase our vocabu "B. M. F." wants his in one syllable words, there are those that appreciate a few good hard ones once in a while.

A few hard ones that have appeared in the edi-torial columns of late, for which I, and others too, am thankful are: "Absquatulate," "recusancy," "hebdomadal." "aleatory " They to to swell our knowledge, and I hope that THE SUN will continue to sandwich in a few from time to time AUBURNDALE, Mass., Feb. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Capitol at Albany is unquestionably the finest legislative building in the world. It is a gigantic heap of science and art, of which the Empire State can well be proud, all statements to the contrary not-withstanding. There is, however, one feature about this great building which has been unfortunately overlooked, and that is dearth of daylight in the Senate and Assembly chambers. All day long, even when the sun is shining, it is necessary to have hundreds of electric lights.

Now, there is nothing between these chambers and the sky but the roof. Why not build the roof of glass on the same lines as the original stone celling ich was removed some years ago! It seems to me this ought to be done from an economical standpoint alone. Here is an oppor-

tunity for an aggressive and progressive Assembly GEORGE FENTRICK

How Senator Pettus Proved He Wasn't Too Old. Explanation From Mr. Poultney Bigelow Washington correspondence Chicago Inter Ocean. The announcement made yesterday by Senator Pettus of Alabama, who is now in his eighty-fourth year and is the oldest man in the Senate, that he is a candidate for reelection revived the story at the Capitol to-day of how he came to the Senate the first time. Ex-Senator Pugh was the Democratic boss of the State. When Pugh was conducting his to him and asked for his indorsement for a local judgeship.

Nonsense," said Pugh, arrogantly, "you are too old to be a Judge."
"Well, by gum." shouted Pettus. "I may be too old to be a Judge, but I ain't too old to be a Senator

# The Prostrate Cherry Tree.

Washington had just said he couldn't tell a lie. "In that case," replied his father, "you had better ow up a financier and not tell anything at all." us we may plainly see where G W. got his

At Poker. Pat-is Clancy a good bluffer? Mike-No; whenever he gite e shpade he spite on

# SUCCESS THAT FAILS.

The Way of Peace for the Disappointed and Penitent Rich Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir case of the writer of "Success That Failed" is quite the opposite of hopeless. There are rich possibilities of far more than peace of mind within his easy grasp. Let him open his grief to some expert physician of the soul and act upon the counsel given. When the Lord Christ said to Saul of Tarsus

"I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest," He identified Himself with the martyr St. Stephen, and with all who were imprisoned and mur-dered in that first persecution of the Christians. When He said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren. ye have done it unto Me," He identified Himself with the poorest and most helpless recipients of our everyday bounty. Between these two extremes there are n conceivable cases in which Christ does not make Himself one with innocent sufferers. He constitutes Himself, also, the great debt payer, since all power has been given to Him in heaven and in earth. He places to the credit of those who have gone to their rest the good deeds done in their name by all penitents. He rejoices their hearts in Paradise, that their sufferings while on earth are being made so continuously fruitful for the good of His Church and of the poor. Countless thousands have made the most of the gracious promises of Him who had a divinely wise and loving purpose in saying: The poor ye have always with you.

The penitent rich man and all like him may yet enjoy the comforting conviction that brough the mercy and love of God in Jesus Christ they have succeeded in reducing, per haps in reducing to nothing, the number of those who might otherwise be their stern accusers at the last great day. Such as these may yet die, if they will, "with Hosanna on NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

### Does Business Life Harden?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial this morning, commenting on the fetter of a successful business man, you apparently take the position that both "unfair and illegal advantage" constitute fraud, punishable by law as such. Is not this incorrect? Does not the phrase "legal honesty" cover a multitude of forms of unfair

One of S. E. White's "Arizona Tales," published in one of the magazines this month, tells of a Texan that found a water hole by one of the emigrant trails passing through the desert, took possession and charged exorbitantly for the water, denying it to those that could not pay, though in sore need Does any one regret the Nemesis that overtook him in the form of Gentleman Tim! Granted that this is an extreme case, and that it was also probably illegal, because of the said Texan having no rightful ownership to the water hole, would the action have been less censurable had he actually had such ownership?

Few observers will deny, I believe, that the effects of the stress of business life are coarsening and hardening to the great majority of those engaged in it. How can the effects be otherwise? Are they not natural when successful business men hold as a cardinal tenet of their creed: Never allow your personal inclinations or relations to interfere with your business.

A clever woman-the most charming I know-born to large wealth, told me recently "I could care for a poor man, or for one that had inherited wealth, but never for a man that has made a great success in business, because some qualities that now seem essential to such success are very distasteful to me." Her life upholds her views.

The most attractive feature of life among the officers of the military branches of our Government is the lack of the very qualities commonly produced by present business life Whatever their defects, they are free from this-here I speak from the inside-and, to their honor, "graft" is to them practically

## Conscience and a Fair Game.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Would "Success" be as content if he had not pros-pered as fully as he has, as he is admittedly discontented in having prospered, realizing that not all his dealings have been morally

The still, small voice of conscience is hard to hear in the din and stress of our modern battle between mediocrity and success. Who can pleture how different things would be just now if every one had played fair since this

Recently THE SUN in its inimitable style. in an editorial on the late Marshall Field, said: The wild demagogic yawp against the rich spared him." Taking into consideration the spared him. Taking into consideration the prickings of conscience of "Success" and the unblemished career of Mr. Field, there is something in the "yawp." Mr. Field was spared, as he no doubt deserved to be. This fact gives one inferentially to suppose

that generally and in most cases the applica-tion of the "yawp" is discriminative. If each man battling with other men would end of each day ask himself if he had played fair that day and given a square deal as he hoped to get one, there would not be much occasion for many things we have had occasion for of recent days. All aboard for Utopia, Elysian Fields and

#### Universal Brotherhood. AUBURNDALE, Mass., Feb. 1.

Thriving Debtors and Honesty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial to-day, "Success in Money Making," you say "Peace of Mind" lent his money without security to unsuccessful people, &c. Without security, correct, but to unsuccess-

Further on you say: "Honesty was never more than now the best policy." Do we-understand that honest dealing is the order of the present day, or would the word "needed" be appropriately added? Seems to me the paragraph shows forgetfulness of the articles that are crowding the columns of all our

If you will look over the files of THE SUN of about October 6 or 7, 1895, and note what is said by one of our leading bank presidents regarding "honesty being the best policy" in the business of to-day, I think a discrep-ancy will be noticed in the closing paragraph editorial. PEACE OF MIND. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

# Dissenting Brooklynite.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Of the many ridiculous statements in regard to the abatement of the crush and push on the Brooklyn Bridge in your paper recently, nothing is more nonsensical than the statement of your correspondent this morning. William Hanhart, in which he says: "Evils complained of have been so far abated," &c Being one of those who cross night and morning I can safely say that there never has been a greater crush than there has been during the last ten days. and we have the added nuisance of having a police man stand over us yelling: "Don't push, there; tal it easy." SYDNEY FISHER. BROOKLYN, Feb. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pray perint me to point out an error in your otherwise admir able article of January 80 You refer to my having offered to forfelt \$1,000 to the Louisville Courie Journal if my article in a recent number of the New York Independent should prove unfounded "upon a fair investigation"—to quote your words.

Those words were not used by me in my large

Those words were not used by me in my letter to the Courier-Journal. I sent my check unreservedly. There was no "string" to it. I wish to tudged by any honest journalist according to the best standards of my profession.

BOSTON, Feb. 1. POULTNEY BIOELOW

#### Revivals and Missions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -- Sir: The Protestant

Episcopal Church and its members will have nothing to do with a "revival," but become very enthusiastic over what they call "a mission." What is the difference between "a revival" and "a mission"? I have attended both, and so far have been unable to de the difference NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

> He Furnishes Proof. Entrancing Lady Nicotine. You have a joy the girls have missed

## MAYOR RUNS ESTIMATE BOARD. Gives Way to Metz on One Point but

sists on His Own on Another. There was a clash at vesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate between Mayor McClellan and Comptroller Metz, but the outcome of it was to demonstrate that the Mayor is the dominating factor in the board. Talk has been heard in the City Hall during the last two weeks that a combination had been formed, headed by Comptroller Metz and Borough President Ahearn of Manhattan, to make the Mayor a cipher in the

The lineup, it was stated, would come when the question of the secretaryship of the Board of Estimate was brought to s vote. Hitherto the secretary of the Board of Estimate has been the First Deputy Comptroller. The continuance of that system would have meant the naming of Deputy Comptroller McCooey, who was appointed by Mr. Metz. McCooey was removed from the presidency of the Civil Service Commission by Mayor McClellan, and it is known that the Mayor had no wish that Mr. McCooey should sit with him at the meetings of the Board of Estimate.

To meet this situation Mayor McClellan has sought to extablish a new office of secre-

has sought to establish a new office of secretary of the board, with a salary of \$7,500 a vear. When the place is created it is to go to Commissioner of Accounts Joseph Haag, who has been the acting secretary of the board since the beginning of the year. Comptroller Metz has more than once opposed the Mayor's proposition, and has contended that it would be a waste of money to create the new job.

contended that it would be a waste of money to create the new job.

At yesterday's meeting of the board a resolution was presented for the appointment of Mr. Haag as secretary of the board at a salary of \$7.500. Mr. Metz objected to its passage. "According to an understanding I had," he said, "this matter was not to be brought up to-day. I had an agreement that itwas to go over for a week."

"With whom did you have that agreement?" asked President McGowan of the Board of Alderman.

"With the Mayor. We talked the matter over yesterday," was the reply.

"What!" exclaimed the Mayor. "You had an understanding of that kind with me."

"That was my understanding of our

"That was my understanding of our conversation," Mr. Metz said.
"Well, it certainly was not mine," the Mayor returned, with some show of anger.
"I have no recollection of any such agreement."

ment or arrangement."

Thereupon Mr Metz moved that the matter lay over for a week. It was apparent that had the Mayor wished he could have carried the resolution through, but he directed that it should go over.

"There is a suggestion here," he said, "that I have acted in bad faith. For that

"that I have acted in bad faith. For that reason I insist that the Comptroller's motion shall be adopted."

Again, when Comptroller Metz brought forward his plan to erect a municipal building on the site of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment armory, and asked for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the preparation of plans, the Mayor said he was opposed to any snap vote being taken, and held that a committee should be appointed to consider the proposition. The Comptroller made an effort to push his scheme through the board but in the end the Mayor had his own way.

The board granted an appropriation of \$750,000 for a subway terminal at the Manhattan end of Williamsburg Bridge.

### PLEA FOR ESPERANTO.

Dr. Ostwald Tells How Much Fasler It Would Have Made His Lecture Tour Here. Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, who has been in America for several months lecturing at Harvard and Columbia, was the guest of honor at a reception given by the American Electrochemical Society at the Chemists' Club last night. Dr. Ostwald is to return to Germany in a few days and the occasion was really a farewell.

The event of the reception was the presentation to Dr. Ostweld of a souvenir in the shape of a leather bound album containing photographs or sketches of America's most famous scientific men, beginning

with Benjamin Franklin. Many of those present were included in the list.

Prof. Loeb of New York University made the speech of presentation. Profs. Chandler of Columbia and Richards of Lehigh, who preceded him, had jestingly spoken of Prof. Ostwald's sacrifice in going New York Wards when he had to the to New England, where he had to live on pics and baked beans. Prof. Loeb, continuing in the same strain, said that the example of the vortex theory in captivity After speaking of Prof. Ostwald's great help to American scientists he said that in the front of the album was a symbolic design. Ionic columns stood on either side of the page. These, the speaker said represented the Ionic theory of which Dr. Ostwald is an archet supporter. Between

them was a design composed of parts of the German and American seals.

Dr. Ostwald, who found difficulty in ex-Dr. Ostwald, who found difficulty in expressing himself in rather broken English, spoke feelingly of his kind treatment in America, "where he had managed to live in spite of the baked beans," and then plunged into a discussion of Esperanto, the universal language. He said his work here had been hard, because of the difficulty he had with the language, and that it would have been so much easier for him properly to thank his hosts of the evening if all understood Esperanto. One of his if all understood Esperanto. One obooks, he said, had been translated eight languages, an enormous waste of labor, that would have been unnecessary

had Esperanto been in universal use.

"The interchange of professors between different nations will remain a small affair he said, "while the present difficulty

Before the reception ended all those present wrote their names in Dr. Ostwald's album at his request.

### BIBLE SOCIETY'S APPEAL. Work in the Near East Threatened by

Lack of Funds-89,000 Needed at Once. From an appeal sent out by the American Bible Society and from letters written by Dr. Henry H. Jessup, the veteran missionary in the East, it seems that this society, which for ninety years has carried on its work of distributing copies of the Scripture to all parts of the world, is in danger of having

and contributions. The work of the society in the Near East has been especially important. As many as 1,000,000 copies of the Bible, translated into Arabic by the late Right Reverend Eli Smith and the Rev. Cornelius V. A. Van Dyke have been printed by the Mission Press and circulated in one year. The demand is growing, and if the society cannot raise the necessary funds the workmen of the Mission Press in Beirut will have to be discharged and the new presses and machinery sold for junk. According to Jessup \$9,000 is required for the contin-uance of the work, and it is earnestly renuested that churches and Christian eties take immediate steps to help.

#### TYPOTHETE OFFICERS CONFER. Gains Made by Employers in Local and National Strikes.

The officers of the New York Typothetæ held a conference yesterday at \$20 Broadway with President Ellis of the United Typothetæ of America regarding the national and local strikes of the union printers. Mr. Ellis said that the situation was encouraging everywhere. The following re-port was received from Boston over the long distance telephone:

Eighty-three offices are concerned in the strike in Boston, employing 1,084 in their composing rooms. Of this number 165 are on strike and 919 are still at work. In 53 offices, including some of the largest in

Secretary Boyer of the New York Typothette reported last evening that yesterday a large number of new men arrived from Western cities to take the places of strikers. The class of men arriving now, he said, is far higher than the class of men applying in the first weeks of the strike.

# DIPLOMATS REBUKED CASTRO Declined to Accept His View of Treatmen

of the French Charge. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.- The exchange of otes between the dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Caracas, who happens to be Manuel de Oliveira Lima, the Minister of Brazil. and the Venezuelan Foreign Office on the subject of the expulsion from Venezuela of M. Taigny, the French diplomatic representative, on January 14, were made public at the State Department to-day. Copies of the notes came from Mr. Russell, the American Minister at Caracas.

Senor Lima, acting upon requests from the corps as a body, wrote to Senor Ybarra. the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, and asked for details as to the incident. The corps asked the Brazilian Minister to take this course at the instance of M. Taigny, who wrote from the French packet Martinique, upon which he was forced to remain after having gone aboard to obtain some despatches addressed to him which were in the possession of the master of the ship. Senor Ybarra replied that he had been

instructed to say that the Government regretted that it could not answer the questions asked by Senor Lima, but he pointed out that the Government took the view that M. Taigny had ceased to be entitled to any diplomatic privileges or treatment as a diplomat when Mr. Russell, acting for the French Government, President Castro having refused to deal at all with M. Taigny,

the French Government, President Castro having refused to deal at all with M. Taigny, presented a note declaring that France intended to sever diplomatic relations with Venezuela on account of the continued ignoring of M. Taigny by Castro.

Señor Lima, after conferring with his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, at once replied. "The corps," he wrote, "desired to say that they could not agree with the view taken by the Venezuelan Government, viz., 'that an agent loses his diplomatic character and the immunities inherent thereto from the fact of a rupture of relations and without the fulfilment of the usual formalities.'"

Señor Lima also made the following plain expression of dissatisfaction over the treatment of M. Taigny: "In this particular case the exchange of notes between the United States Minister and the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs did not cause the Chargé d'Affaires of France to lose his diplomatic character, and as a principle would be in opposition to the generally accepted rules of law."

The view taken by Señor Lima and his diplomatic colleagues at Caracas is identical to that taken by diplomats and officials in Washington. The action of the Venezuelan Government is considered contrary to international law. In most cases where a diplomatic representative is recalled, the Government to which he is accredited is generally most scrupulous in its care that the diplomat is safely con-

credited is generally most scrupulous in its care that the diplomat is safely con-ducted from the country.

### R. S. GIFFORD'S PAINTINGS SOLD Ninety-eight of the Works of the Late Artist Bring \$21,820.

Ninety-eight paintings and drawings by the late R. Swain Gifford were sold at auction by Thomas E. Kirby in the American Art Galleries last evening for \$21,820. The sales gallery was filled, many of Mr. Gifford's fellow painters being among the attendance, which included also a num-ber of art students of both sexes.

William T. Evans paid \$1,100 for "Near

the Ocean," a painting in the earlier American style, perhaps representing Mr Gifford. somewhat as the "Delaware Valley," bought a few years ago by the Metropolitan Museum, represented the earlier style of Inness. Louis Etlinger bought the St. Louis exposition painting, "After the Rain," for \$1,025. Carll H. De Silver paid \$775. for "The Coast of New England." For "Moorlands" Mrs. Vanderpoel paid \$175. and for "Shores of Vineyard Sound" Russel Grinnell paid \$1,275. Louis Katz took "Near the Swamp" for \$825, and C. H. Dodge "The Tupelo Trees" for \$430. For "Evening," a thoughtful and appreciative transcription of a sunset that was felt as well as seen by the painter, Mr. Etlinger paid \$650. Mr. Evans paid for "Quissett Moors" \$770. Mrs. E. C. Jones paid for "Ioy Bay, Alaska," \$330. Mr. Katz paid \$670 for "Summer Time," a canvas that might pass for a Barbizon painting, in the successive mutations through which it is sometimes the fate of pictures to travel in the course of years. Louis exposition painting, "After the Rain,"

of years.

The last painting on which Mr. Gifford worked, "Salt Vats, Ricketson's Point," was purchased for presentation to the New Bedford Library in remembrance of the artist. William Macbeth purchased the paintings and drawings that the artist. William Macbeth purchased several of the paintings and drawings that

# people will be running to him to pay a premium on some day. UNION LEAGUE FROST.

Magistrate Pool Has His Doubts, but Bellboy Is Held on His Own Confession. Magistrate Pool's grim humor spoiled a

reunion of Union League Club people is Jefferson Market police court yesterday. Roscoe Norton, late a bellboy in the clubhouse, was before the Court for stealing Paulding Farnham's diamond pin on Janu-

"Where's the complainant in this case asked the Magistrate. "I am," said Mr. Farnham, who lives in Great Neck, L. I., but has a room at the

club, stepping forward. "Are you a member of the Union League Club?" asked Magistrate Pool. "Yes, sir. I've belonged for ten years.

"Humph," said the Court, "very peculiar, very peculiar, indeed. Have been a member myself since 1868, but I've never seen you around there."— "Mr. Farnham is also a secretary for the Tiffany company and a former member of the Grand Jury," explained a lawyer. The Magistrate looked doubtfully at his

"Who identifies this boy?"
"I do, your Honor. I'm William Stevenson, the head hallman in charge of all the

"I don't know you!" its efficiency greatly diminished, if not "But I know you, Judge. I've been there actually nullified, by the decrease in gifts two years."
"Well, this bellboy is white. We have

black boys at the club "No, sir; we've had white boys for two years," said the witness.

Then the Magistrate glanced at the warrant and saw that the prisoner had already pleaded guilty to all that is charged against him. He hastily held Norton in \$1,000 had

## FOR DOMINGO'S CREDITORS The Trust Fund Now Amounts to More

Than a Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. - More than a million dollars has been accumulated in the fund which will be paid to the creditors of Santo. Domingo in case the Dominican treaty ratified by the Senate. The report of the customs collections for November and a financial statement of the customs receipts for the eight months ended November have just been received at the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department A cable despatch from Col. George R. Colton, collector in chief of customs, whose came to-day, announced that the collections during the month of January, despite the resultion, were greater then be.

the revolution, were greater than in an other month.

On November 30, \$702,141 had been deposited in the National City Bank of New York and \$500,745 had been turned ove to the Dominican Government for current expenses. The sum in the bank represe 55 per cent. of the collections for eight months and the sum given the Dominica Government is 45 per cent., all of which is in accordance with the modus vivendi.

In December the collections were large, and still larger in January, but no detailed